Vol. XI. THE No. 54

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1797.

Weegee Bottom.

THIS moſt valuable Townſhip, containing upwards of 4600 acres of Land, of which the greater part is of the richeſt bottom, and the whole excellent land for cultivation, will be expoſed to Sale at the CITY COFFEE HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA on the 20th day of March next. It lies on the bank of the Ohio river, about ſeven miles from the flouriſhing town of Wheeling, and has ſeveral valuable mill ſeats on it. It is acknowledged by thoſe who well know its ſituation, to be one of the beſt places for laying out a Town on the weſtern waters.

Two Thouſand Dollars muſt be paid at the time of ſale, Two Thouſand Dollars on the 20th of June, and the remainder in twelve month from the ſecond payment—the other conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. The purchaſer may rely on an indiſputable title.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1797.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *ſubſcribers having laid out a* TOWN *on the eaſt ſide of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Caſſewago, offer the ſame for ſale at moderate prices, without any condition of ſettlement.*

It is ſituated on a high level ſpot on the ſecond bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and ſecure harbour for boats to load and unload at all ſeaſons—there is a Grift and Saw Mill within half a mile, and ſeveral Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the courſe of the preſent year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on ſtreets 70 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public ſquare, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uſes.

Purchaſers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittſburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premiſes, who have alſo plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All thoſe who have applied for Lots in ſaid Town, are deſired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, or they will be ſold.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then ſold to continue from day to day, till the whole are ſold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittſburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury ſtreet, extend on the north ſide of Penn ſtreet to an alley called Croſs alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep; to a new laid out ſtreet 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid along the end of ſaid Lots to Croſs alley, alſo eleven Lots beginning from Marbury ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of Penn ſtreet, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn ſtreet, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury ſtreet to Croſs alley aforeſaid—alſo eleven Lots on the north ſide of Liberty ſtreet from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforeſaid—a ſmall triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, Weſt and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two ſtory log Houſe with a ſtone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a triangular Lot No. 338, with an extenſive front on Liberty ſtreet, running from ſaid ſtreet to Fourth ſtreet and the end of the jail lots—alſo Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant ſtreet, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth ſtreet and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be ſold to the higheſt bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchaſe to be paid on the day of ſale, and for the remainder conſiderable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE Eſq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be alſo ſeen.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

Wanted Immediately,

A WET NURSE with a good breaſt of Milk. Generous wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1797.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling Houſe, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, ſituated in Second ſtreet. As few houſes in this town are conſtructed on a better plan for buſineſs of every kind. It will ſuffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Eſq. for further particulars, from whom all neceſſary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchaſe money, a conſiderable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of June next.*

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1797.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blackſmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

Giffin and Morriſon,

HAVING agreed to diſſolve their partnerſhip after the firſt day of April next, requeſt all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip to diſcharge their accounts before that day, and thoſe having demands againſt the ſame are deſired to apply for payment.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 13, 1797.

DOCTOR BEDFORD *requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him on the score of his profeſſion, or otherwiſe, to make ſpeedy payment. He makes this call on his friends with reluctance. But in conſequence of certain new engagements that will require the command of conſiderable ſums, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting in ſuit all notes, without diſtinction, that are now due to him, and ſhall remain unpaid on the 15th of March next. Further indulgence cannot be given*

Pittſburgh, January 14, 1797

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of WELSH and KUNTZ being diſſolved this day by mutual conſent, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip to come forward immediately and pay off their reſpective balances, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

WELSH & KUNTZ.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1797.

The Hatting Buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, as uſual, at the ſame place, thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his utmoſt exertions to pleaſe.

JACOB WELSH.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittſburgh in particular, that they have ſet up the BOOT and SHOE Making in the houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second ſtreet, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

Whereas my wife Mary has for ſome time paſt left my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, I therefore forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HULL.

December 17, 1796.

Proclamation.

BY *virtue of a precept under the hands and ſeals of John Baird and William Jack, Eſqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Juſtices (the Preſident being one) aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken, for, or concerning, all crimes, which by the laws of this ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes, and miſdemeanors which have been, or ſhall be committed or perpetrated within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid—and to me directed.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery will be held at Greenſburgh, for the County of Weſtmoreland, on the ſecond Monday of March next, for the trial of all felonies, offences, crimes and miſdemeanors of the deſcription aforeſaid, and notice is alſo given to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, that they be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt—and all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Given under my hand at Greenſburgh, this ſecond day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the FULLER Trade, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Montours Run.

February 7, 1797.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, otherwiſe they will be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN METZGER.

Feb. 12, 1797.

N. B. All coſts that ſtands on my docket unpaid, and if not diſcharged againſt the time above mentioned will be collected without favor or affection.

FOR SALE,

A tract of firſt rate Land containing 76 acres, ſituated on Robinſon's run, Waſhington county, near to Jacob Hanſon's mill, and within one mile of the Rev. John Riddle's meeting houſe, there is 35 acres cleared & under good fence, three acres of meadow, there is two good dwelling houſes, and a cellar barn with 12 feet of a ſhed, an excellent Horſe mill, alſo a ſtill houſe with two good ſtills & ſtill veſſels, which will be ſold with the place or ſeparate, a reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

LEONARD DOBBINS.

February 15, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Sadling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He alſo requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our laſt.)

3d Caſe. THE French privateer *L'Amie de la Point a Petre*, capt. Wm. Talbot, and her Dutch prize, the Vrouw Chriſtian Magdalena.

To the information contained in the papers collected in this caſe, I have to add that this cauſe was finally decided in the ſupreme court in Auguſt term 1795. The court were unanimouſly of opinion that in the particular circumſtances of Talbot's caſe, notwithſtanding his French commiſſion and his taking an oath of allegiance to the French republic, he continued to be a citizen of the United States. But the cauſe, as I am informed, did not appear to have turned on this point. Talbot had aſſociated with one Ballard, commanding an armed veſſel called the *Ami de la liberte*, which had been fitted out in the United States, *and had no commiſſion.* Talbot and Ballard cruiſed together as conſorts; and in fact it was Ballard's veſſel that took the prize; Talbot not coming up till an hour after the capture. Ballard was afterwards tried before the circuit court for piracy.

The court were of opinion, from the tenor of the evidence, that Talbot's veſſel was owned by citizens of the United States, to whom the prize money would eventually find its way in caſe of reſtitution to the captors.

Ballard and Talbot were both citizens of Virginia. The attempt of the latter to become a French citizen was conſidered to be fraudulent, being made for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining a commiſſion, under color of which he might plunder the ſubjects of nations with whom the United States were at peace.

An obſervation ought not to be omitted here—that although the captors, Talbot & others, had been defeated both in the diſtrict and circuit courts; yet they carried the cauſe up to the ſupreme court: thus uſing the legal right of appealing to the court in the laſt reſort; a right which alike exerciſed by the ſubjects of powers who were enemies to France, has formed a principal ſubject of Mr Fauchet's and Mr. Adet's continued complaints.

4th. Under the head of complaints for vexatious proſecutions, Mr. Adet mentions only two caſes in which damages and intereſt were allowed to the French captors, viz. One of la *Nueſtra Senora del Carmen*, at Rhode Iſland—and the other of *la Princeſſa des Aſturias*, at New-York. "Yet (ſays he) the tribunals have *always* allowed damages to the captured, when they have declared the prizes illegal." How far the facts will warrant this laſt aſſertion, I am not poſſeſſed of documents to determine. I preſume it is to be underſtood in a *general* ſenſe only, and to admit of exceptions. And in this ſenſe there will be no difficulty in admitting the truth of aſſertion and accounting for it. The captures here referred to were made either within our juriſdictional line, or by *illegal privateers*, being ſuch as were equipped in whole or in part in the ports of the United States. Of theſe material facts, the captors could not be ignorant: conſequently they could have no apology for defending their unjuſt claims in our courts; and of courſe, were juſtly condemned in coſts and damages.

In the caſe of the prizes of the privateer, the *Citizen of Marſeilles*, damages were claimed by the captors, but denied. For thoſe prizes had been conſidered in the diſtrict court to be illegal. And although the ſentence of that court was reverſed in the circuit court, yet it was upon the introduction of new teſtimony, on the part of the captors. This laſt deciſion was affirmed in the ſupreme court, yet without damages; inaſmuch as the teſtimony was conſidered to be ſo ambiguous as to juſtify the appeal.

The ſame remarks apply to the prizes of the privateer General Laveaux—with this addition, that one of the judges diſſented from the opinion of the court, being firmly of opinion that this privateer was covered American property.

The privateer *la Flechiere* had been regiſtered as an *American conſting veſſel*, under the name of the *Hawk*. During the embargo, in the ſpring of 1794, ſhe ſlipped out of Charleſton and went to Port de Paix, where ſhe was ſold to one Blochos, a Frenchman, who armed her and provided her with a commiſſion. Having afterwards arrived at Charleſton, ſhe was recognized and pro-

ated for a breach of the revenue laws, *having gone to a foreign port* whilst she in the legal predicament of a *coaster*. e district court condemned her—but on application of Blochos to have her reed on paying the appraised value, the ge permited him to take her, *in a state of rlike equipment*. Shortly afterwards she t to sea and captured two valuable British zes, the brigantines Cæsar and Favorite. their arrival, the one at Charleston, the her to Savannah, suits were commenced obtain their restitution as having been ptured by an illegal privateer. The dees of the courts were in favor of the cap. rs, but withthout damages. The supreme urt disapproved of the restitution of the ivateer without dismantling her; and conered the mistake committed in this reect a sufficient reason to cover the party rosecuting from the payment of damages. All the other cases of captures by French rivateers which have been brought up to e supreme court were decided at last Aut term. In some of them, the circumnces would not have warranted an award damages, in others *the counsel for the capors omited to ask for them*. When deanded, you know it is in the discretion of e court to grant or refuse them: this disetion being regulated by all the circumances of each case. Hence when a party drawn before a court without good cause nd vexatiously, damages are always given; ut are denied when there appears a reasonale cause of controversy.

5th. Mr. Adet having briefly noticed seeral cases by names, seems to reserve those f the Vengeance & Cassius for a full disay of unwarrantable conduct in the govern ent and courts of the United States, and herefore discants on them at some length; but with so many abberrations from the acts, with so many erroneous ideas conerning our jurisprudence, and so many inuations respecting our courts and their officers, it will be necessary that you should learn the true history of these cases from authentic documents.

Case of the French privateer La Vengeance.

For the full history of this privateer and her prize, I must refer you to the documents in the case. The principal facts are these About the latter end of June or beginning of July, 1795, the privateer La Vengeance, arrived at New York with a valuable Spanish prize called the Princessa de las Asturias. Don Diego Pintado, the owner, commenced a suit for his vessel, on the ground that she had been taken by an illegal privateer. The suit was instituted by Mr. Troup, not wantonly, but upon information which was afterwards verified by the oaths of several witnesses. In the progress of the cause these witnesses were contradicted by the witnesses produced on behalf of the captors for whom a decree was finally given; the clashing evidence preponderating, in the judge's opinion, in favor of the captors; but he expressly declared that there was probable cause for the seizure.

After this suit for the price had been commenced, the Spanish consul complained to Mr. Harrison, the district attorney, in his official capacity, of a violation of law, on the part of the La Vengeance, in consequence of which a Spanish subject had been injured. Mr Harrison upon enquiry found at least a probability that the complaint respecting the privateer was true. This probability arose from what he considered as affording the certainty of material proof: and, therefore, in conformity with his official duty commenced a prosecution on the act of Congress forbidding the arming of privateers in our ports. The decision of this and of the prize cause depended on the same evidence. The decision being in favor of the captors, Mr. Harrison acquiesced in it as it respected the privateer, and he united with his associate counsel in the prize cause in advising the like submission in that case. But the Spanish Consul deemed it his duty to pursue the claim to the court in the last resort. This can warrant no complaint: for Mr. Harrison remarks that perhaps there never were causes in which more contradictory and irreconcileable evidence was offered, and in which the minds of the auditors were more divided as to the real state of facts.

The second public suit against the privateer was for exporting arms and ammunition from the United States, when such exportation was prohibited by law. The evidence which appeared in the other causes, gave rise to this prosecution; and upon the trial the judge condemned the privateer. An appeal from this sentence was interposed by the French Consul. The appeal was heard in the circuit court: and upon 'new evidence' the sentence of the district court was reversed.

Mr. Adet complains, that while one suit was pending for the prize, and another against the privateer, the district attorney should exhibit a second information against the privateer, on which she was arrested a new for having exported armes in violation of the law of the United States, which was in force when the Vengeance sailed from New York; and that this information was filed on the simple declaration of Mr. Giles, the marshal of the court, who as informer was to share part of the confiscation. As Mr. Harrison remarks, it was in favor of the privateer, that this second information was filed 'while the first was pending'; because it saved time. Had he postponed the latter until the first had been decided, there might have been some foundation for a charge of unnecessary delay. Mr. Harrison's state of the case shews that this second information was not made on the declaration of the marshal—but on the evidence that appeared on the examination of the first.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, November 28.

THE negociations with the English government seem to take rather a more favourable turn to day. The directory has acknowledged the principle of compensation; besides, their last reply does not bear those marks of harshness and severity which characterise their former notes. This is one advantage which we owe to the publication of the correspondence. The opinion of the public was decidedly pronounced against the rude forms they had adopted in their negociations; and our negociator has deemed it prudent to change those forms.

Dec. 5. General Vaubois has been suspened by Buonaparte. He did not execute his orders, and thus caused a part of his plan to fail.

The Russian forces under General Subow according to letters from Poland, have been defeated in an engagement with the Persians. The former were compelled to retreat with the loss of 10,000 men.

Yesterday morning the cidevant marquis de Cusy, formerly French ambassador in Bavaria, was guillotined, as was marquis de Meynard, a Vendean officer of rank.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from General BERTHIER, chief of the etat major of Italy, to General BARRAQUEY D. HILLIER.

Head-Quarters at Milan, 8 Brumaire, Nov. 28, 5th year.

"I informed you, general, by the last bulletin which I sent you, that, after having beaten the troops commanded by general Alvinzy in person, at Arcola, the commander in chief made his dispositions to attack the column commanded by general Davidovick, who had brought his advanced posts as far as Castelnovo.

"On the 1st Frimaire, the commander in chief gave orders to attack the enemy, who repulsed from position to position, effected his retreat with precipitation. His rear guard was very ill treated, and partly cut off on the heights of Rivoli, of which we remain masters.

"Different detached corps pursued him all night, above the Coroun and along the Adige. We have made this day 1190 prisoners, among whom is colonel count Lehrbach, and taken four pieces of cannon and six caissons.

(Signed) BERTHIER."

BUONAPARTE,

Commanding the Army of Italy, to Citizen CARNOT, member of the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Verona, Brumaire 29, Nov. 19, 5th year.

"The destinies of Italy begin to brighten; yet one victory to-morrow, of which I have little doubt, and I hope before ten days are past, to write to you from head quarters at Mantua. Never was a field of battle so much disputed as that of Arcole; I have scarcely any more generals; their devotedness and courage are without example.—The general of brigade, Lasne, came to the field of battle before he was cured of the wound which he received at Governola.—He was wounded twice early in the battle, at three in the afternoon, he was stretched upon his bed and suffering—when he learned that I was myself at the head of the column, he threw himself from his bed, mounted on horseback, and came to find me. Being obliged to remain on horseback he received, at the head of the bridge of Arcola, a blow which laid him senseless. I assure you, that all this was necessary to our conquering, the enemy were numerous and exasperated, the generals at their head, of whom we killed several.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Schilliken, Nov. 22.

The garrison of Kehl made a vigorous sortie to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy.

General Desaix was charged with the attack of the right—General Decaen was in the centre, and general Sice on the left.

The whole line of the enemy was forced without a shot being fired, with infinite intripidity on the part of our troops; the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked. Could we have anticipated a success so complete, and had artillery horses ready, we might have taken 30 pieces of cannon at least. With the horses which we could spare from our own, we could only bring off ten pieces. We have made from 6 to 700 prisoners, amongst whom are 20 officers, including a colonel and a major. Such was the result of this sally.

As soon as it was thought that the enemy's corps de reserve was ready to attack us, general Desaix caused the troops to return to their entrenchments. To attempt to maintain ourselves in those of the enemy, was an operation which was not amongst our projects.

The battle was one of the most obstinate of the war, and must have occasioned a considerable loss to the enemy. They cannot deny that the advantage was entirely ours.

The 10th, 106th, and 84th, demi-brigades performed prodigies of valour. It was impossible for me to ascertain all the details of the instances of individual courage which were displayed on the occasion. I have promised to appoint provisionally, to the rank of sub-lieutenant, a serjeant of the 106th, who gave proofs of uncommon courage. The general officers who conducted the attack merit the highest eulogium.

General Desaix had his horse killed under him and was slightly wounded. General Lacombe had his horse wounded in two places.

Several officers equally distinguished themselves. Perion and Quesard, chief of brigade of the 106th and 84th, were wounded.—Messire, chief of battalion of the 10th, was amongst the foremost in forcing the entrenchments.

The good conduct of the troops upon this occasion ought to persuade the enemy, that if he is determined to take Kehl, he will not carry it so easily as he may have been led to believe.

(Signed) MOREAU."

STRASBOURGH, Nov. 28.

The blood still runs in torrents on the bank of the Rhine. It is now midnight.—I finish my letter to the sound of cannon, which are now firing at Kehl with such force as to shake every window in Strasbourgh. The engagement has lasted since 7 o'clock this evening. It is the first time that we have had a night affair so violent as this appears to be.

LONDON, December 5.

Some letters from Lisbon, delivered out on Saturday, announce the preparations making in Portugal by sea and land, as war they find is not to be averted. Several men of war are fitting in the Tagus; and camps are about forming on the frontiers, which are to amount to 60,000 men. The prince of Brazil, it was said, takes the field with the troops.

Dec. 7. Unless peace takes place immediately, a strong reinforcement of troops are to be sent to St. Domingo. Part are to sail from Spithead, and the remainder from Cork.

Notices from the lords of the admiralty are posted up in Portsmouth, Portsea and Gosport, informing the inhabitants that all fireships, gunboats, &c. are completely equipped, and inviting the people to learn the use of artillery, and go on board these craft, in case the French should attempt to invade this kingdom, which, according to this state paper, appears to be a matter seriously intended.

Dec. 13. The Olive Branch, an American vessel which was taken and carried into Portsmouth a few days ago by the Audacious man of war, on examination it appears to have 37,000 stand of arms, instead of 20,000 at first stated, and above 25 pieces of artillery, mostly brass, among which latter are some of the park artillery lost by the Duke of York before Dunkirk.

Dec. 15. This day we received French journals to the 12th instant—the following are the leading particulars:

Louvet, in his paper of the 11th, says, a letter from Milan announces, that the flag of distress is flying on the ramparts of Mantua. He adds, that news which appears to be more certain is, that Kleber, with 30,000 men has passed the Rhine at Oppenheim to annoy the operations of the Archduke against Kehl.

GENERAL DE LA FAYETTE.

Letter from an Austrian Officer to his Brother.

Olmutz, October 7, 1796.

I am at last relieved, my dear brother, from the painful duties imposed upon me; the duties of a charge so little conformable to the feelings of my heart, and to the noble calling of my profession. From the station of a subaltern gaoler, I am now called to go to the field of battle against the invaders of my country. Would to God that I may shed the last drop of my blood in fighting with my fellow soldiers, rather than to be debased again by resuming the ignominious functions I have so long and so reluctantly discharged at Olmutz.

When I was first appointed to the guard of the dungeon where general La Fayette, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Pusy are confined at Olmutz, I gave you a description of their prison, their suffering, and their persons. I must retrace here again a part of that lamentable picture, and supply what I have omitted.

The state prison of Olmutz was formerly an ancient convent belonging to the Jesuits, now converted into immense barracks. The aspect of the dungeons, vaulted above and below, is towards the south very high terrace or rampart, level with a corridor, which with a great square court, very high buildings, from which other entrance, except through way, the door of which is shut the retreat; and under which and night, a guard of thirty chief employment is to prevent passing or repassing, without undergo the most severe There are also two other within view of the dungeons, centinels ordered to watch, not only the prisoners, but also over the two centinels on the terrace. These two last to lend an attentive ear to, and give immediate notice of all that passes, and not to answer any question. One of the prisoners servants, having attempted to speak from his window to a fellow sufferer, was confined three months with his window shut, upon bread and water. There are besides three other centinels in the corridor.

Besides many other inconveniences, the situation of the dungeon is rendered more unwholesome by the vicinity of barracks on one side, & the common necessary houses on the other, the damp of which is so great as to cause the walls of the cells, where the prisoners are confined, to be covered with salt petre. The stagnated waters of the Morawa, close to them, not only breed innumerable swarms of insects & thick vapours, but that branch which passes along the walls, under their windows, being, by its depth, favourably to carrying off the filth, &c. of the city, has become its common sewer, to which circumstances is attributed the reputed insalubrity of the town. Add to this, that the nearest buildings are, one side, the military; and on the other, the city hospital.

The outward walls are six feet thick; the partitions between each cell four. M. and madame La Fayette are confined in two of them; their two daughters (who are not suffered to spend more than six or seven hours a day with their parents) occupy a narrow slip, separated from theirs, which contains only a miserable matrass. La Tour Mauberg, and Bureau De Pusy, are shut up in two other separate dungeons. They receive the air by an opening four feet square, which still is obstructed by double iron bars, placed crossways, at some distance from each other, so as to make it impossible to distinguish the prisoners from the outside. The doors are double, both locked; the outward one fastened at top and bottom, besides the lock, by two enormous padlocks.

The chief command of the dungeons belongs to the major of the place, under whom is a lieutenant of the garrison, who when once in his office, cannot be changed, but in case of sickness, or to join the army. Immediately under these is a corporal and a soldier, whose principal employment, is to bring the prisoners their food.

The cell of the dungeons are never opened but one at a time, in the presence of an officer, while the guard are under arms, in battle array, within the corridor, the door of which is shut; a centinel places his firelock across the opening of the door, while another, his drawn sabre in his right hand, holds the door with his left. The door is in this manner opened four times a day, the prisoner takes his repast in presence of the officer and the prevost, who never forget to examine if the double bars of the window, the door, and every thing is safe. After the last meal of the prisoners, at nine o'clock, the lamps are extinguished, and they have been deprived of the tinder boxes allowed them at their arrival in case of sudden sickness.

Their food is rendered disgusting, by the dirty manner in which it is prepared by the common cook of the barracks, they are only allowed a pewter spoon; knives and forks not being permitted. At first their drink was brought to them in bottles and they drank out of a glass; but at present, by a refinement of precaution, they are only allowed wooden or earthen vessels to drink out of; which afterwards are placed on the windows of the corridor, where they are exposed to dust, insects, &c. serving the soldiers besides for whatever purposes they choose.

Having been stript before of their watches, razors, plate, and every little article of convenience or cleanliness; they were still deprived of pen, ink, paper, even of the letters from their friends and families; and it was signified to them, that *they were to be sequestrated from the whole world, that they would not hear any more of each other; that they were to forget even their own names, to remember only the particular number of their cells.*

The most strict examination was made of their books, and every thing published since 1789, without exception, proscribed. Among books of an anterior date, the commandant having cast his eyes on the first page of an history of Greece, and finding the words *liberty & republic*, immediately condemned it. The imperial minister went still farther—he ordered the novel of the *Liaisons Dangereuses*, and the observations on the history of France, by Mably, to be taken from them.

The three prisoners are dressed in rags like beggars, their clothing not having been replaced during more than four years, in which they have been confined in these dungeons. When madame La Fayette and her

daughters arrived, it was neceſſary for the ſake of decency, that La Fayette ſhould have ſome clothing—a waiſtcoat and pantaloons, of courſe ſerge were therefore granted—cloth (he was informed) was too coſtly for him.

Being unprovided with ſhoes, one of his daughters contrived to make him a pair of the cloth of an old coat. La Tour Maubourg is dreſſed in a waiſtcoat and pantaloons of nankeen, which are quite in tatters, having laſted him the whole time of his confinement.

Such have been, my dear brother, for upwards of four years paſt, the ſufferings of theſe unfortunate men! and all the horrors of ſuch a captivity have not been able to deter three heroic females, hardly eſcaped out of the dungeons of Robeſpierre, from plunging again in the more frightful dungeons of Olmutz, to alleviate the miſeries of a father and a huſband! In obſerving the calm fortitude of the three priſoners, it is impoſſible not to conclude them innocent—as were it otherwiſe, what crime can be adequate to ſuch puniſhment!

Much as theſe lamentable ſcenes have diſtreſſed me, my dear brother, I ſtill feel ſome comfort in the reflection that the diſhonour of this unparalleled proſecution neither falls principally on my country, nor my ſovereign, who in words he addreſſed to madame La Fayette, that the liberation of her huſband did not depend on himſelf alone, and that his hands were bound, confirms what I heard many times from the priſoners, that their moſt implacable enemies were to be found in the Britiſh cabinet.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE,

Wedneſday, February 15.

On requeſt, the Vice Preſident of the United States being excuſed from further attendance in Senate during the ſeſſion, addreſſed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

If in the general apprehenſion of an intention to retire, in that moſt eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the centre of our union for ſo long a period, the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow citizens could have generally united; as ſoon as I read that excellent addreſs which announced the neceſſity of deliberation in the choice of a Preſident, I ſhould have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, though in leſs conſpicuous and important ſtations, and maintained an uninterrupted friendſhip for two and twenty years. But as a number of characters appeared to ſtand in the general eſtimation, ſo nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to conjecture, on which the majority would fall; conſidering the relation in which I ſtood to the people of America, I thought it moſt reſpectful to them and moſt conducive to the tranquility of the public mind to reſign myſelf with others, a ſilent ſpectator of the general deliberation, and a paſſive ſubject of public diſcuſſions.

Deeply impreſſed with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindneſs to me, and for that ſteady and affecting confidence, with which thoſe who have moſt intimately known me, from early life, have on ſo many great occaſions entruſted to me, the care of their deareſt intereſts; ſince a majority of their electors, though a very ſmall one, have declared in my favor, and ſince, in a republican government, the majority though ever ſo ſmall muſt of neceſſity decide, I have determined at every hazard of a high but juſt reſponſibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their ſervice—Their confidence which has been the chief conſolation of my life, is too precious and ſacred a depoſit ever to be conſidered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all theſe emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodneſs ought to inſpire, that I now retire from my ſeat in this houſe and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the laſt time, your adjournment, before I have preſented to every ſenator preſent, and to every citizen who has ever been a ſenator of the United States, my thanks, for the candour and favour invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a ſource of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government conſtituted like ours, I have for eight years held the ſecond ſituation under the conſtitution of the United States, in perfect and uninterrupted harmony with the firſt, without envy in one, or jealouſy in the other; ſo on the other hand I have never had the ſmalleſt miſunderſtanding with any member of the ſenate. In all the abſtruſe queſtions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates upon the great intereſts of our country, which have ſo often and ſo deeply impreſſed all our minds, and intereſted the ſtrongeſt feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeneſs and reſpect from every quarter of the houſe. When queſtions of no leſs importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of ſentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free aſſemblies of men, and probably the greateſt diverſities upon the greateſt queſtions) when the ſenators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the conſtitution, I have conſtantly found, in that moiety of the ſenators from whoſe judgment I have been obliged to diſſent, a diſpoſition to allow me the ſame freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they aſſerted for themſelves.

Within theſe walls, for a courſe of years, I have been an admiring witneſs of a ſucceſſion of information, eloquence, patriotiſm, and independence, which, as they would have done honour to any ſenate in any age, afford a conſolatory hope (if the legiſlatures of the ſtates are equally careful in their future ſelections, which there is no reaſon to diſtruſt) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the legiſlature will be neceſſary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the conſtitution of the United States as well as the conſtitutions and rights of the individual ſtates, againſt errors of judgment, irregularities of the paſſions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehenſible enterprize, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate repreſentatives of the people on the other.

Theſe conſiderations will all conſpire to animate me in my future courſe with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct ſhall be uniformly meaſured by the conſtitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good, I ſhall be ſupported by the ſenate, as well as by the houſe of repreſentatives and the people at large; and on no other conditions ought any ſupport at all to be expected or deſired.

With cordial wiſhes for your honour, health and happineſs, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, proſperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myſelf of your leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion.

Pittſburgh, March 4.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Preſident of the United States of America, this day cloſes his political character, and with greater honour than every fell to the ſhare of mortal man.

DISTRIBUTION

OF THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	MEN.
Oſwego	62
Niagara	114
Preſqu'iſle	124
Detroit	248
Michaelimackinac	124
Chicago	124
Opie	62
Piſcats	124
Maſſac	62
Fort Knox	62
Fort Waſhington	62
Pittſburgh and Franklin	124
Fort Wayne	186
Walnut Hills	62
Natchez	248
South Weſtern Territory	124
Georgia	372
Total	2294

☞ The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh are requeſted to attend their Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening next, at the uſual time and place.

By order,

JAMES B. CLOW, Sec'y.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1797.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

OF late your paper has been groſsly invaded, and very improperly taken up, by ſome vain and fulſome traſh, I mean Mr. Findley's Hiſtory of the Inſurrection. The great majority of your ſubſcribers, I am certain would rather ſee the whole volume ſunk beneath Erebus, than thus crammed down their throats—neither the reflecting nor the curious are diſpoſed to read it.—There is, for aught I know, but one perſon intereſted or gratified in its publication—the exuberant author who ſeems to poſſeſs vanity and aſſurance enough to take it for granted that the maſs of his conſtituents will tamely ſubmit to, and acquieſce in this extraordinary publication of his 14th chapter of vain egotiſms, or any other loathſome ſtuff he may think proper to obtrude on their patience and good ſenſe, in order that he may calumniate and puniſh "a ſmall not to ſay a contemptible faction in the Weſtern country." This is a ſpecimen of our author's modeſty, and the great reſpect he entertains of the juſtice and good ſenſe of a reflecting public. The haughty and vindictive diſdain our author expreſſed even of that "ſmall faction," evinces a malicious heart, and a littleneſs of ſoul that deſervedly draws on him the juſt opprobrium of every honeſt and decent mind. To ſee any perſon (and eſpecially one in his tickliſh ſituation) triumphantly victorious, and at the ſame time vauntingly inſulting the vanquiſhed, diſcovers ſomething worſe than inſolence, and merits reproach. This vain oſtentation is rendered at once ridiculous, when it is obvious, that Mr. F. at the ſame time muſt be well convinced that it was not owing, or on account of the ſmallneſs or inſignificance of that, or any faction, nor to any great feats, meritorious acts, or inflexible patriotiſm he diſcovered in his conduct in the late ſeſſion of Congreſs; nor yet that it was on account of the great profundity of knowledge, erudition, accuracy, truth and candour he diſplayed in his maſterly and for ever memorable Hiſtory of the Weſtern Inſurrection, but that it was principally owing, and on account of a certain cramp, little nice point, a mere fine qua non, and to that alone, and of which he is ſo ſenſible that I need not here explain, why he was permitted once more, for the laſt time, to ſucceed at the late election. If of all this, however, he ſhould affect to entertain any doubts, let him once more thwart his amphibious front in the way of another election, and he will then, by ſad experiment find, that "ſmall faction" not ſo very contemptible, but ſwelled into a reſpectable majority, an authority which he dare not even to affect to deſpiſe—but this he will have cunning caution enough not to attempt. No wonder then his inſolent malice and wrath ſhould be ſo great, for he well knows that his time is ſhort—But for one election more, and this diſtrict is no longer impoſed upon or diſappointed by a vain, vile Trunk.——Amen.

I am, ſir, one of your ſubſcribers, and a

FRIEND TO MODESTY.

January 18, 1797.

Out Lots for Sale.

WILL be Sold by Public Sale at the houſe of Joſeph Poſtlethwait, Innkeeper in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Saturday the 23d inſtant, Three Out Lots, each containing 10 acres, in the Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, north and weſt of the Allegheny River, viz. No. 238, 261, and 274. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittſburgh.

March 2, 1797.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

and poſſeſſion given the 10th of April next.

A TRACT of Land ſituate on the ſouth eaſt bank of the Allegheny river, about two miles above Pittſburgh, containing 121 acres and allowance, of which about 40 are cleared and in a high ſtate of cultivation, a [illegible] dwelling houſe, a tanyard, with a valuable bark houſe and other conveniences for carrying on the tanning buſineſs; an apple orchard of about 200 bearing trees, beſides other fruit trees and a few acres of excellent meadow. The whole of which is in good repair, and held by an indiſputable tirle. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Andrew Watſon, tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, Jacob Negley, tavernkeeper in Pitt townſhip, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber on Bruſh creek, Weſtmoreland county.

OLIVER MACKELDUFF.

February 24, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the ſubſcriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittsburgh, for the ſum of one hundred pounds Pennſylvania currency, payable the 1ſt day of July, 1796; and whereas the ſaid Stoops never complied with his agreemen, and alſo, that the ſubſcriber paid ſeveral ſums of money to ſaid Stoops, and other perſons by his orders, before the bond became due, and that there is ſeveral executions againſt the property which the ſubſcriber purchaſed of the ſaid Stoops, all perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond as he is determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Should any perſon have the bond they are requeſted to bring it forward, and ſhould there any thing be found due on ſettlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittſburgh, March 1, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber on Monday the 27th day of February in the narrows about a mile from the place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN ORM.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers on the road leading from Pittſburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the firſt Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and ſtand till Saturday, and ſo remove each Saturday to the next ſtand during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Buſhel of Oats, and double to inſure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is ſufficient to recommend him. It is needleſs to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,

March 3, 1797.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

TRENTON, *Feb.* 21.

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this city, of laſt week, ſays "that our executive have received official information, that Mr. Pinkney, our ambaſſador to the French Republic, has been cordially received by the executive directory of that nation."

Report further ſays, that the directory expreſſed diſſatisfaction of the conduct of Mr. Adet, their miniſter to the United States: and that the order for capturing American veſſels bound to Britiſh ports had been revoked.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

We are favoured by a member of Congreſs with the following important extract of a letter, dated

"*Danville, Kentucky, Jan.* 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of ſhort duration. The Indians & White People have already been killing one another. The diſpute firſt began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, paſſing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vally murdered two Indians who were hunting on the Wilderneſs road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed Colonel Daniel Boone, his ſon, and ſon-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red River. This latter report wants confirmation; though it comes pretty direct."

The feſtivity of yeſterday evening, (Feb. 22) held at Œllers's hotel and the rotunda, was moſt ſplendid in every relation of number and expence; the ſumptuouſneſs of the entertainment, and the brilliant galaxy of beauty that partook of it. The tables ſpread in the ſeveral rooms at Œllers's, were diſpoſed in a ſtyle that would tempt the appetite of oriental luxury; and the gaiety and pleaſure of the evening would have anſwered the voluptuous philoſopher of Greece. The gueſts of both ſexes could not amount to leſs than fifteen hundred; we heard it ſtated at two thouſand.

The area of the pit and boxes of the rotunda was covered over; the "merry dance" was kept up in high glee to an early hour this morning. The only ſymptoms of diſquietude and regret that could be diſcovered, aroſe from a reflection that the pleaſures of the day were celebrated for the laſt time in reſpect to the venerable chief of the American phalanx that atchieved the liberties and ſecured the exiſting happineſs of America.

On Wedneſday evening arrived in town, on a viſit to the Preſident of the United States, the famous Mohawk Chief Colonel JOSEPH BRANT, and the Seneca Chief CORNPLANTER.

Tranſlated for the Daily Advertiſer.

"A letter from Vienna of Nov. 26, mentions, that a nobleman had arrived from Italy, with the news of the tremendous battles of which we had the details. On account of the retreat of Alvinzy, the emperor had determined to ſend him a reinforcement of 18,000 men.

Lattin and Greek School,

WILL be open a next week at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland county, by the subscriber, who hopes, from the success he has had in teaching the classics, and the strict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the favour of the public. The price of Tuition, Four Pounds, Ten Shillings per annum, and boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the Town on moderate terms.

HENRY KANE.

February 6, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in 1794 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Lady Malton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reported to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet tied. The Horse and Pedigree to be seen at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

February 2, 1797.

A list of letters remaining in the Post-Office Greensburgh, Feb. 1 1797.

ISAAC ANDERSON, John Badollet, Wm. Bernijer, John Barron, Nathanel Braden, John Boisseaig, D. Brodfot, Archibald Boyd, James Beverland, Robert Cunningham, James Christian, John Cowan, David Clark, Hugh Cannon, James Campbell, Charles Campbell, Hugh Divers, Thos. Dunlap, James Davidson, John Ebert, Lucas S. Gibbs, James Gilmor, Albert Galatin, John Hatch, Joseph Hosteller, James Hannah, Hugh & John Hays, James Irwin, A. Klernschmidt, David Long, James Long, James Montgomery, John M'Cormick, George W. M'Elroy, Wm. Mason, Joseph M'Carty, Simon Martin, John M'Que, Anderw M'Lage, John M'Millan Jno. M'Annu'tey, Peterodgers Nigh, Lawrence Phalan, Hugh Rois, John Rodger, Wm. Richey, John Richey, Randals Ross, John Rukey, Mat. Smith, James Smith, Col. Torence, Mathew Topings, Mathew Turner, John Thompson, John Temple, Phil. Trout, Rev. W. Weaver, Enion Williams, Robert Warrwick, Archibald Woodside, David Wakefield.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiskey, that will be delivered at my house in good sufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th March next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, in Second street, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short street—A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All persons who have claims against the subscriber are desired to produce them as soon as possible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the state) for payment, and those who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more desired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of February 1706, entitled "An act to erect part of Washington county into a separate county," will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at the Town of WAYNESBURGH, in the county of Green, the Residue of the Town Lots and all the Out Lots, with the Timber for building, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the same day, where the terms of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

DAVID GRAY,
ISAAC JENKINSON,
WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
JAMES SEALS,
} Trustees for the County of Green.

February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land situate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Elliot, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be easily made. The situation is pleasant, and its nearness to Pittsburgh will always command a good sale for produce. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JACOB BURKHART.

February 4, 1797.

Docter R. Murray

HAVING put a number of accounts in my hands to bring suits on, those indebted to him will call on me and pay off the same on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be sued as directed.

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Esq. and the subscriber. It is an excellent stand for business being situated in Front street, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Messrs. Smith and Findlay's.

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land in Campbell county, state of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the best and readiest sale for produce of any place in the western country; one tract (396 acres) borders on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leitch's Big Bend, most of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of small springs on it which I am informed last the whole year; the soil is rich and capable of raising any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky; this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Bourbon to George town passes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the state, either as to its natural beauties or richness of soil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaser may think proper; there are several useful small buildings and a never failing spring at about fifty yards distance. Mr. James Wilson, who lives on this place will shew it.

One hundred and sixteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the first quality, and will admit of a considerable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large peach orchard, several good cabbins, and a spring within a few steps of the door. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Gist.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Application may be made to the subscriber who will remain at Cincinnati until the 11th of next month, after which he will be in Lexington.

J. CLARKE.

November 12, 1796.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

William Christy,

Has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and the most fashionable seven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, sported, striped, plain and grey cassimers, of a superior quality, blue, fancy stripe, scarlet, plain and grey coatings, Irish ratteens, kersey green baize, swanskin, half thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and scarlet flannels, large rose and three-point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large assortment, which he is now selling at the most reduced prices for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1796.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were sold at Commissioners Sales begun and held at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland county, the second day of August last, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reason to believe that some of these tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, and some may be actually improved and persons residing thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the first case any person or persons who may have purchased as aforesaid, and who shall produce to the Commissioners in three months from the date hereof, a certificate from the deputy surveyor of the district, that such tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, they shall be relieved from their purchase; and in the second case, the person or persons purchasing shall ascertain whether the land be or they may have purchased be actually improved, and effects thereon sufficient to discharge the taxes, in such case the purchaser shall be relieved from his purchase; nothing herein contained is to be construed to extend to lands north west of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforesaid by the Commissioners.—And notice is further given to all persons, or their attorney's legally authorised, whose lands may have been sold at the sales aforesaid, to apply for their respective residue, of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners after discharging the taxes and costs due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title shall be immediately paid them, or the lands, on their paying taxes and costs, restored. Given under the hands of the Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid, at the time of the sales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber the beginning of May last, on the state road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, advertising, &c.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

December 27, 1796.

ALL persons having any demands against the late partnership of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittsburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said partnership or to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to him, as the partnership was dissolved in June last, and the Brewery is now carried on by the subscriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the last crop) and pay cash for the same on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requested to put in as much spring barley as they can with convenience to themselves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earliest returns—the sooner they bring it in after harvest the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 23d, January, 1797.

TO BE

AT PRIVATE

On the premises the cab... in March, 1797, the fo... land, late the property ... FARLANE, of Washington ... State of Pennsylvania, ...

ONE patent tract of ... creek, about ... mouth, at Parkeson's Ferry ... la river) containing ... poles, and allowance ... grist and saw-mills, with ... —one pair of which ... Burrs four feet four inches ... ing and sliding screens. ... —The husk and running ... years old, and in good ... stone and lime mill-house ... two fire places and garret ... on an excellant stream ... settlement, and commodious ... the Orleans trade, with ... square log house for a ... brick dwelling house, ... story high, with a cockloft ... garret, 8 fire places, a ... try on the lower floor, ... in front, twenty four ... windows back, eighteen ... two in the garret—An ... containing 70 or 80 ... about 70 acres of said ... under good fence, thirty ... rate bottom—an excellant ... fifteen rood from the ... out houses, the wood land ... well timbered, with a ... springs.

Also will be sold, at ... in Pittsburgh, the 4th ... the following patents ... served tract opposite ... Allegheny river, viz. Town ... 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out ... 176, 240 and 241. likewise ... nation tracts of land ... each, on the waters of ... vet creeks, number ... patent tract of land on ... of Turtle creek, eighteen ... burgh, containing 150 ... ance, and an excellant ... vet failing stream.

Any person or persons ... chase, may know the terms ... to any of the subscribers, ... will be received by them ... fore the days of sale.

Aw. M'FARLANE,
Aw. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorney for Wm. DIXON.

JAMES LANG

CONTINUES the ... and Commission business ... sale of his Land in Monongahela ... ty—from prospects he intends ... off a town & out lots there ... son. He buys hemp as usual.

Came to the Premises of the subscriber, on the bank of the Ohio River, two miles from ... some time last fall, a yearling ... of a brown colour, marked with an underbit off each ear. ... is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN ...

Jan. 26, 1797.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to ... ment immediately, and all ... have any demands ... requested to present ... ment. I flatter myself ... be attended to, as I ... not to be trifled with.

JOHN ...

M'Kee's Port, Dec...

PUBLIC N...

THE partnership ... SIMON & ... trading under the firm ... GRATZ, will expire ... March next. All ... are requested to make ... Those to whom they ... fired to present their ...

Lancaster, Decemb...

N. B. The IRON ... as usual will be conti... who will keep a ... cies in that line, ... most reduced prices.